BATTLE OF HUKA.

been brought there by boat, and by

Closing Pawith Johnston

A Contemporaneous Account of the Operations Against Sherman From a Confederate's Diary.

By W. A. JOHNSON, Co. D. 2d S. C.

learned that Sherman almost entirely de-traved Columbia S C. The remnant of the Western Army was stroved Columbia, S. C.

March 14.-Did not move today. The enemy are on us in strong force, and we have heavy fighting with his advance. We are three miles from Averasboro, N. C.

our brigade on the extreme right of this second line.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

About 10 a. m. my regiment was ordered forward to prevent the enemy from turning the right of the front line. We moved to the right until we reached a swamp, when we moved forward. We had advanced probably one or two hundred yards, when we were fired upon by the enemy's skirmishers posted in the swamp We did not return this fire, but pushed ahead, the enemy's skirmishers falling back. The swamp, like most swamps, was thick, but the woods where we were were rather open, and we could see and be seen for some distance. While thus advancing in line of battle, and when within about 150 yards of our front line, the men in it tumbled over their breastworks on the side next to the enemy, while those near the swamp jumped up and ran into the swamp and got behind such trees as would hide them. They had evidently taken us for Yankees, as so many of our men had on blue Yankee overcoats, and their actions led our men to think that they were Yankees.

When the front line jumped the breast-

works my regiment halted, as if by com-mon consent, and the command to fire rang out. I was with the colors, and I noticed the men in front I concluded they were our men, and were uncertain as to who we were. So when the com-mand to fire was given I jumped in front of the regiment and called out, "Don't fire." My Colonel called out to me to know what I meant. I replied that the men in front were our men. He asked me how I knew. I replied I did not know, but thought that they must be, as we could not have passed the front line without seeing it. He then told me to go and see who they were. I turned and went on the errand. When about half way I began to think I might be mistaken, but as I could see none of them and was not fired on, I felt reassured. I walked straight up to the end of the breastworks, which terminated in the edge of the swamp. At this point there were four or five very large trees, and when within 20 or 30 steps of these a man's head appeared from be hind one of them, and he hailed me with, "Who are you?" Said I, "Who are you?"
He answered, "I belong to the 2d S. C.
Artillery," I then told him that I belonged to the 2d S. C. Infantry. He did not seem to be satisfied, for he remained behind the tree. I then turned to look back, and I saw the regiment advancing, with the Colonel some distance in front. When the Colonel some distance in front. When the Colonel reached me I told him of my conversation with the man behind the tree. By this time the regiment had reached us, when the man behind the tree rushed out (and he proved to be an officer), waved his sword, and called out to his men, "Come out from behind those trees, you scoundrels. Here are men who

Just at this moment the enemy advance • ed and opened fire, when the whole of the front line hereabouts broke and fied to the rear, leaving my regiment to hold the line. As our force was not large enough to hold Sherman's army, we retired decently and in order, but no little amused over recent

happenings.
As we fell back the enemy continued to advance. We retired until we reached the second line, when we took up our old position. The front line had also been rallied and in this position we awaited the attack which we knew would come. But the enemy did not press their advantage, but halted in our froat, and soon the sound of axes and falling trees warned us that they were fortifying. On part of the line was in a low place and about bare of timber, so that we had very poor protection. However, we had built sort of a breastwork out of logs, rocks, etc., which afforded protection when lying or sitting down.

SILENCING A BATTERY.

While the enemy were building breastworks we were heavily engaged with their skirmishers. While this part of the performance was in progress, the enemy ran out a battery on the left of our brigade. and only about 100 yards from the front of the brigade on our left. This battery completely enfiladed my regiment. At this time my Colonel, the Adjutant and myself were scated or reclining on the ground behind our barricade just at the colors, and the first shot from the battery just missed my back, passed between the arm and the body of my Colonel, just missed the Adju-tant, struck the ground and ricochetted down the line and hit two men in my com-The Colonel called his Orderly, and told him to go and tell the commander of the troops on our left to silence those guns. The battery kept firing, and our men getting under cover as fast as possi-ble. Presently, above the din of the guns we heard the command ring out; "Attention! Ready! Aim! Fire," followed by a volley. The battery left instanter, and did not reappear there. The troops on our left were militia, and this was their first

sucd. This was a heavy stand-up fight, but the timber was a great protection to Sherman's folks. Finally the sound of the axes along the enemy's line ceased, and their infantry assaulted our lines. It was their infantry assaulted our lines. It was late in the afternoon. The fight was fierce and heavy while it Insted, but our fire was too severe for them, and about dark they were repulsed and withdrew. Our losses were repulsed and withdrew. Our losses and so serious in numbers, but they oblique, which we obeyed, and as we never set the "Forward" order, we continued to set the "Forward" order, we continued to as all the men and children we could muster were in the army. As we made no counter-charge, I could not tell the loss of the enemy, and the sable goddess of night hid all from view. fight was made on our side by coast troops, militia, old men and boys, and our brigade of old soldiers. In the action our front line was driven in. It

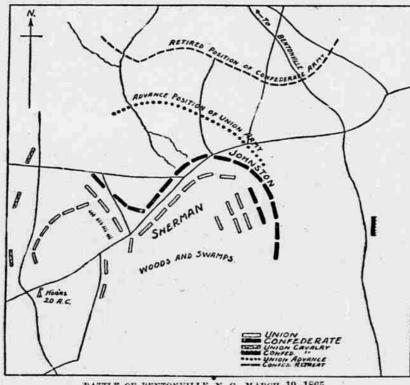
March 13.—Resumed our march or re-treat at 7:30 o'clock a. m. Marched only 10 miles and camped. We have no idea 10 miles and camped. We have no idea Rhett, was captured. This was the first where we are going, but we are on the road to Raleigh, N. C. We have just corps had ever been engaged, excepting my pitched battle in which the troops of our

advancing on Sherman's left flank, and our corps was in his front, and he evidently brought on this engagement to prevent the union of our corps and the Western Army. At nightfall the enemy occupied

arated from them. We were thunder-struck at this fire in our rear, for we were engaged with the enemy in our front at the time. We were ordered to halt, cease firing and lie down, which we did at once. As soon as we ceased to fire the line be-As soon as we ceased to fire the line behind us ceased, and pretty soon the Federals did also. We then got up and the enemy opened on us, as the light of the burning woods revealed our line. We promptly replied, and the line in our rearijust as promptly opened on us again, and we as promptly as military etiquet would permit lay down again. Our Colonel then tried to communicate with the troops behind us, but he failed. Everything being quiet, we got up, and the firing front and rear occurred as before. Finally, it was decided to get up and march out by the right flank without returning the enemy's fire if they should open on us, as by this action we might not be fired into by our own men. We then got up and were not seen like the state of the boys tried to cook and eat, we went to our breakfast, dinnerless and supperless sleep. The next morning. Sept. 22, bright and early, we turned our faces Corinthward. About 3 o'clock that afternoon we met the Commissary train with plenty of rations. No formalities about requisitions were entered into. The wagons were promptly unloaded, and with four regiments and a battery, held the aid of plenty of good rails for fires, in about a half hour every one was cooking, eating and drinking.

The following day, after a leisurely mice of two companies of the 30th Ohio, to Co. I, of which I had the honor to belong, were camped at Eastport, on the Tennessian and supperless sleep. The next morning. Sept. 22, bright and early, we turned our faces Corinthward. About 3 o'clock that afternoon we met the Commissary train with plenty of rations. No formalities about requisitions were entered into. The wagons were promptly unloaded, and with the Western Army, describing the battles about a half hour every one was cooking, eating and drinking.

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The following day, after a leisurely mice of two companies of the 30th Ohio, to Co. I, o own men. We then got up and were not molested by either side, and we reached the road we had crossed when going into the fight and got back to our lines, and passing to the rear of these we marched into some woods where troops were camped and went into camp. By this time it must have been 10 o'clock at night. We pitched our camp only a few yards from some other troops. Who they were we did not know. I soon got a fire, and was examining my clothes, as they were very hard. examining my clothes, as they were very badly torn up, when some one from behind accosted me with "William," and turning I saw my brother. I had not seen him for diers that the "boys" got plenty of ma-



BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, N. C., MARCH 19, 1865.

sumed our march, and marched 13 miles | able to our getting separated from our on the way to Smithfield; then camped.

March 18.—We had a good rest last night, which we needed. Resumed our march today at 11 a. m., and cut across the country to go to Bentonville, N. C. We halted about eight miles from Bentonville.

Things indicate another battle. Our cortes Things indicate another battle. Our corps and the Western Army, under Joe John-

ston, are about to effect a junction.

March 19.—My brigade was put on picket last night to guard a point while the wagon train of our corps passed. We have been acting as a protection to our wagon train ever since we left Charles-ton, and we have had lots of picket duty to do in consequence. Being in this posi-tion, we have been separated from the bal-

miles and camped for the night. On the

Our corps and the Western Army are now in one body under the command of Gen. Joe Johnston. We found all of our troops in line of battle awaiting the ene-my. My brigade took position in the left wing. This is a beautiful Sabbath Day.

BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE. March 20.-After building breastworks yesterday on the left of the line, our brigade was moved to the right wing, when the enemy were making a hard fight, and pressing our lines heavily. It was in the afternoon when we moved to the right. We moved in a hurry, and passing along a road we saw Gen. Jee Johnston sitting on a log by the side of the road. We cheered him, and he saluted us. We reached the point in our line which we were to support, and formed line in an old field on the right of a road as we faced the enemy. My regiment was on the left of our brigade and next to the road. The enemy were shelling the road, and the musketry fire in our front was the heaviest I had heard during the war. Our division commander, Gen. McLaws, made the same observation. I wondered how enough men could survive under it to keep it up, but somehow they did. I guessed we would find out when we got into it.

While we were forming Gen. Johnston rode up and sat on his horse in the road, regardless of the Yankee shells. Gen. Mc-

Laws was with him, and they were watching us form our line. I guess we took in the situation and formed our line quicker than I have written about it. As soon as we formed we were ordered

forward, and as we passed into the fire Gen. Johnston raised his hat to us. Our line was so formed that after advancing perhaps 100 yards, and on reaching the timber my regiment had crossed the road, and when we struck the enemy's line the right of my brigade must have

also crossed the road.

When we had entered the timber the When we had entered the timber the distance of 200 or 300 yards we came upon a line of Alabama troops lying down and T. C. Murphy, M. D., 31st Ill., Enterfiring as fast as they could load their guns I could not see the Federals on account of the woods and brush, and do not know if they were lying down or not, but they were surely imitating the Alabama troops in shooting. It looked like both sides wer trying to see which could make the most noise without exterminating each other. I thus saw how the fuss was kept up. The roar of the guns was terrific. As we were en our feet the Federal fire took ef fect in our ranks. As we passed over the Alabama troops we opened fire and charg ed the enemy and forced them to retire We never halted, but pushed on, and the

battle raged between us.
There were three colorbearers of the battle, and it seems that they did not think regiment, of which I was one. After we it their duty to fire on the battery, as it had been engaged perhaps half an hour was not molesting them. This war has developed a lot of queer traits in human kind.

The enemy reinforced his skirmish line, and all along the line a regular battle entry. The book sayed his life the line are given to be a lot of the line are given by the line are given by the line are given by the line are given to be likely as the line was just over his heart. The ball struck the book and went through to the line line likely every. The book sayed his life. the inside cover. The book saved his life but the blow knocked him out. My color bearer companion seized the flag as it fell. and was instantly kided. I got it and was

got the "Forward" order, we continued to left-oblique, and kept it up the balance of the engagement. We drove the enemy steadily until after dark and the steadily until after dark, and then kept on fighting by the light of the burning woods, until suddenly we were fired into from the rear. We were then separated from the balance of the brigade. It turned out that shortly after we received the order to leftaction our front line was driven in. It gave way, I am inclined to believe, because of the stampede of the extreme regiments but mine. Thus we became sep-

brigade. (To be continued.)

Logan at Atlanta.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I well remember that fearful July 22, in 1864, when the 31st Ill. marched by me, the boys called out: "Tom, don't leave any of our wounded boys on the field today. replied: "Boys, you will be cared for." Dr. Richards, of the 20th Ill., and two or three of us boys formed a hospital, or first aid, close up to the line, and many poor fellows were sent to the rear. The wounded came fast. All at once an argument began between the Doctor and an ambuto do in consequence. Being in this position, we have been separated from the ballance of the army most of the time, and went to see about the fuss. The driver have had to face the enemy many times with no knowledge of any support were waiting. He appealed to me. My were waiting. He appealed to me. My answer was: "Blue-coats first." Just then the Johnnies made a charge, a shell ies made a went through that ambulance, and we tramp at daylight this a. m. and reached loaded in that Colonel and skedaddled for Bentonville at 8 o'clock a. m. loaded in that Colonel and skedaddled for the hospital. But horrors! All was smoke and confusion. Our boys were falling The Johnnies were swarming along the railroad-cut. De Gress's Battery was gone. Just then Logan came riding up, bareheaded and dirty. He called to me: "What in — are you doing there with ambulances?" I replied: "Going to the Third Division hospital, General," "Your hospital is captured. Get out of here:

m" came the reply.

Logan gave his Aids a few orders not couched in Sunday-school books, but the orders were emphatic. The Aids rode away. I could not retreat. I waited to see what "Black Jack" would do. ose Johnnies would get whipped, or

Mary Logan would soon be a widow.
On came one small brigade, with Logan in the lead, giving his orders and telling his men in mournful tones of McPherson's death. "Follow me! Charge bayonets!" All was soon over, the guns retaken, and the defiant enemy repulsed. The bronze statue shows Logan holding the flag; it is not true, for on July 22, when John A. Logan saved the day and the Army of the Tennessee he was bareheaded. I always claimed no other man in that army could have done it. Only Lo-gan's dash and his "Come on, boys; fol-

Point tried to take the honors from Logan. After our troops were surrounded at Belmont, Mo., Grant, McClernand and

Turning to his men he called, "Attention, 31st Ill. Follow me. Charge—bayo-nets:" Yet Grant claims the words as but they won. "The Army of the Tennessee was always willing to give honor where belonged, but we don't want any of

WRITE AND SEE

Don't Let Prejudice Keep You From Getting Well.

No Money is Wanted.

know too much about way's to get well.

My way is not less effective because I that is what I found beside me when I woke up.

About 2 a. m., Sept. 20, a movement began in the rebel lines. We were so near I reach them save by advertising?

I will send with the book also an order of the seed of the that we could hear every word of command, and for a while of the Grand Army of the Republic and sons of Veterans, one room for the use of the Woman's Relief Corps and other benevous the battle of Shiloh, and knew him intimately during our three years' service, and a more humane, pleasant and gentlement of the state of the women, one to be used as library, relicting about the building to be under the building to be under the proposition of the state of the women, one to be used as library, relicting about the building to be under the state of the women, one to be used as library, relicting about the building to be under the state of the women, one to be used as library, relicting the building to be under the state of the women, one to be used as library, relicting the state of the women, one to be used as library, relicting the state of the women, one to be used as library, relicting the state of the women, one to be used as library the state of the women are the state of the women, one to be used as library the state of the women and the state of the women are the w I will send with the book also an order overy word of command, and for a while and reception room; the building to be unon your druggist for six bottles of Dr. looked for an early attack; but the gradder the control of three or five trustees seyou test it for a month at my risk. If you are satisfied, the cost will be \$5.50.

while I spent a lifetime on it. Remember that only the cured need pay. Won't you that only the cured need pay. Won't you write a postal to learn what treatment

makes such an offer possible? Simply state which book you want, and Book No. 2 on the Heart, Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, address Dr. Shoop, Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 5 for Men, (sealed) Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

the day. This is the reconnoissance in force under Col. Mower mentioned in the second volume American Conflict, page 22. Late in the afternoon of Sent 18 223. Late in the afternoon of Sept. 18 him of the resistance he was meeting at the remainder of the division joined us. Rappahannock and Kelly's, and the cou-We fell in their rear, and a little before dark the column halted, went into bivouac in some old fields grown up with young pines, and made the usual soldiers' sup-per under such conditions. That night with a detail of six men I had charge of the outpost at a fork in the road, about mile or less in the rear of the column.

At early daylight we were ordered in, and found the head of the column already We fell into our places, and con-

tinged a slow but steady march until about 1 p. m., Sept. 19. About this time some firing to the front was heard, and cavalry began coming back, said to be a sure sign among the infantry boys that a fight was near at hand. Soon after we began going up a long but not steep hill. At the top of the hill stood a large double, two-story frame house, In front of it the road turned squarely to the left, passed between the dwelling and the cotton-gin, press and other outbuildings, and then turned squarely again to the right in the direction of luka. It was said that our advance here came in contact with the rebel pickets, and a little shooting had

crossed a small stream the musketry fire had become a continuous roar, punctuated by the crash of rapidly-worked field guns. Imagine a slanting hillside containing 100 acres or more of cleared land, without fences. At the foot of the incline ran the small stream before mentioned. This cleared land was very nearly a square in

Along the left or north side of this large open field ran the road on which we had been marching, bordered by heavy running parallel with the road. On the saw his former Captain at the head of his east side was the crest of the hill, covered by heavy timber, and in this timber. Doe to you know me?" The Captain hearextending north and south, stood the rebelling a familiar voice emanating from a line of battle. On the south side of the man in blue uniform, rode up to him field was also heavy timber. (The points recognized him, and he was tried and of the compass mentioned are relative, and not necessarily accurate.) Stanley's Diviluke road passed into the woods

at Belmont, Mo., Grant, McClernand and Logan went in front of our regiment, and Grant asked what was best to do, Logan's answer was loud and plain; "My men cut their way in, and, by we can all inside of the first half mile. By this Norman's Mill, and as the regiment was land in the place of the first half mile. By this Norman's Mill, and as the regiment was and in the place of the first half mile. By this norman's Mill, and as the regiment was and in the place of the first half mile. By this norman's Mill, and as the regiment was and in the place of the first half mile. By this norman's Mill, and as the regiment was and in the place of the first half mile. By this norman's Mill, and as the regiment was an all inside of the enemy. In the nized him. their way in, and, by ----, we can cut time night was coming on, and the battle ordered away immediately, they left the

vas over.

Just after dark the 39th Ohio was blanket. moved to the right and front in the edge My brother-in-law, Clark Doggett, then of the woods, and formed line of battle a boy of 12, tells me that he was going his. In either case, Logan's ringing words did not sound like Sunday-school songs, unfortunate accidents apt to occur under short cut across the ridge from his house. such conditions. Without our knowing it As he neared the abandoned camp of the (I mean the rank and file), the 17th Iowa 2d S. C. he saw something on the ground was drawn up in line a few rods in our front. The two regiments mutually mistook each other for the enemy, and fired two or three volleys into each other. The most of the 17th lowa came through our hold and made his very fastest running lines. Who fired the first shot will never for home, the fishing being put off for that be known. A Lieutenant of the 17th was day. And he says that he can never cross killed instantly, falling dead at my side. Several more must have been hit, judging by the amount of shooting done at close that field, night or day, without remembering the horrible sight that met his eyes that day.—WM. E. DOYLE.

on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell him to let you test it for a month at my risk. If you are satisfied, the cost will be \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay him myself.

The book will tell you how my Restorative strengthens the inside nerves. It brings back the power that operates the vital organs. My book will prove that no a little later the dead rebs, and straggled. vital organs. My book will prove that no other way can make those organs strong.

No matter what your doubts. Remember that my method is unknown to you, while I spent a lifetime on it. Remember that my method is unknown to you, while I spent a lifetime on it. Remember that my method is unknown to you, while I spent a lifetime on it. Remember that my method is unknown to you, while I spent a lifetime on it. Remember that my method is unknown to you, done do one of their spansacks I got a along the road the guns of the 11th Ohio Battery. We passed through the aban-doned camp of the 35th Ala. (C. S. A.), Out of one of their gnapsacks I got a clean hickory shirt, two pairs cotton socks

cepting a few scattering shots from a Nation.'

least, a perniciously active battery on the other side. Discretion being deemed the better part of valor, we halted and went

Experiences of a Fuller's Ohio Brigad:

Veteran.

Excepting a little green corn and beans, which some of the boys tried to cook and eat, we went to our breakfast, dinnerless and supperless sleep. The next morning, Sept. 22, bright and early, we turned our faces Corinthward. About 3 o'clock that afternoon we met the Commissary train with plenty of rations. No formalities about requisitions were entered into. The bune that are, to say the least, amazing. For instance, that "Col. R. W. Murphy, the aid of plenty of good rails for fires."

better part of valor, we halted and went into bivouse.

Excepting a little green corn and beans, which some of the boys tried to cook and eat, we went to our breakfast, dinnerless and supperless sleep. The next morning. CAPTURE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

Comrade S. A. McNeil, 31st Ohio, Baird's Division, Richwood, Ohio, writes: "I am interested in Raum's articles, 'With the Western Army,' describing the battles around Chattanooga, and especially his ac-

FATE OF A SCOUT. Daring Deed That Cost the Life of a Brave EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In The National Tribune recently there appeared queries from comrades regarding the exeition of a Union spy and a rebel deserter in Culpeper Co., Va., in 1862. They were

separate incidents.

When Lee moved his army northward going to meet his repulse at Antietam, he have heavy fighting with his advance. We are three miles from Averasboro, N. C.

March 15.—Everything quiet until about 11 a. m., when, in consequence of the movements of the enemy, occupied our position. We formed line of change our position. We formed line of the new of th

sept. 19. The only man I remember design killed was a rebel bushwhacker who the night after we got in was shot by his guard, Bob Masters, of Co. I, while trying to escape.

About the third day after leaving omeamp at Eastport we rejoined our regiment at Camp Clear Creek, about seven miles west of Iuka. Two days later the Ohio Brigade (27th, 39th, 43d and 63d Ohio) was ordered out in light marching order with three days' rations and 40 rounds of ammunition. We left camp a little after sundown. The night was dark, close and hot. We marched, with many halts, until about 1 p. m., when we went into bivouac in the edge of a heavy piece of timber.

Stone's Mill.

Next morning, 21st, he found his advance sharply resisted, the Union cavalry having a good position and a battery in service on the ridge north of Mountain Run. As Longstreet was close up, his column had to halt on the road, extending back for some miles. He was near Charles Doggett's house, on the road, talking with Pickett, and had just ordered Hemper's Brigade forward to help the cavalry clear the ford at Jack Stone's, when a man in the uniform of a Confederate Captain rode up to where he was, surrounded by his staff. The man saluted Longstreet, and said: "Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Jackson sends his compliments, and directs you to withdraw to Germanna Ford." Longof timber.

For the next two weeks we were on the lookout, supporting, as we supposed, scouting cavalry, and to avoid attack changing our location every night, with a strong picket line well out in the front during the day. This is the reconnoissance in

rier was killed at Lick Branch by this spy, and the dispatch taken from him. It was found on the spy when they searched him, and he admitted killing the courier four miles back on the road. Longstreet ordered a drum-head court-martial at once, which convened in a fence-corner and speedily sentenced the spy to be executed. They were about to suspend him from a cherry tree in front of Charles Doggett's but Doggett and his wife protested so earnestly that they took him about 100 yards away to Barnes's Branch and swung him there. I have never been able to ascertain the name or regiment of this Union scout and spy. Some say it was Martin; others say that he belonged to the 1st Me. Cav.; but he was certainly a daring fellow. His object was to detain Longstreet's advance, vet he committed the error of delivering suppository orders from Jackson, not knowing that Longstreet ranked him, and therefore would not receive any orders from him. His remains were removed to the Culpeper National Cemetery after the war. He was tried and executed over four

As we passed down the hill in the rear of these buildings scattering shots to the lafter he was with a Union scouting party from became more frequent, and by the time we got to the bottom of the hill and cavalry were camped near by. As he sat his horse in the streets of Stevensburg, he boasted to the citziens that he was a deserter from the rebels, and was going to make it hot for them. Soon after his party left the village and was pursued by a de tachment of the 4th Va. Cav., who picked him up down the road and brought him

back to Stevensburg. The old citizens tell that while the detachment was at the crossroads at Stevensburg to allow the 2d S. C. Cav. to pass coming from Raccoon Ford, this man man in blue uniform, rode up to him and

or at least part of it, moved on a such a fool as to do as this deserter is re-le-quick up this road, and when haltdouble-quick up this road, and when halt-ed the head of the 59th Ohio rested at the that when he was bragging in Stevensnortheast corner of the field, where the burg about being a deserter from Capt. inka road passed into the woods.

So-and-So's company of the 2d S. C., it The artillery fire by this time had ceased, and the volume of sound of muscher firing was greatly diminished. Just then the remnants of the 11th Ohio Battery came out of the woods into the open field. I counted 13 men, five horses and of the old citizens hastened to inform him At Atlanta was not the first time West one caisson. Most of the balance of both men and horses were lying back in the from his company was a prisoner at the woods, and all six of the horseless guns to the oid cross-company was a prisoner at the growth of the company was a prisoner at t

body lying on the ground covered by a Oliver Cromwell of England. Murray A.

After things quieted down we lay down in our places in line of battle, and so remained until daylight.

We could hear the cries of the wounded in the woods in our front all night. Commissary-Serg't John' Sidwell, of the commissary-Serg't John' Sidwell, of the again, came out to us some time in the seement fitted up with range, table, chairs, etc., to be used as a dining-room chairs, etc., to be used as a dining-room of the seement fitted up with range, table, chairs, etc., to be used as a dining-room of the seement fitted up with range table, chairs, etc., to be used as a dining-room of the seement fitted up with range table, chairs, etc., to be used as a dining-room of the seement fitted up with range table, chairs, etc., to be used as a dining-room of the seement fitted up with range table. Simply write a postal for the book you need. See what I have to say. You can't know too much about ways to get well.

Simply write a postal for the book you night, came out to us some time in the night, and gave each man three hard-tack and a slice of raw bacon. At least that is what I found beside me when I the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons lected from the different organizations that rebels killed in preference to occupy the building. It is expected that the different organizations will help furadvanced nish the rooms which they occupy.

I to be in "It is to be distinctly understood that

the building is in commemoration of the loyal women who supported and upheld the flag during the great civil war, espe cially the loyal women who contributed to the comfort and welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers. It is fitting that erect monuments, statues, arches and me-morials to our dead soldiers, but we can not erect one grand enough to our loyal and two plugs of tobacco.

Entering Iuka without resistance, exChristian and benevolent women of the

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole

During the month of August, 1862, part of two companies of the 39th Ohio, to Co. I, of which I had the honor to belong, were camped at Eastport, on the Tennessee River, just below the Muscle Shoals, guarding Government stores, which had been brought there by heat, and by the Eman, Co. I, 39th Ohio, Kansas City, Mo. orders, recalls the scenes of that eventful 25th day of November, 1863. But I protest against his statement in the nex paragraph, viz: 'At last authority came for the line to advance, and orders were given to that effect.' However, if Gen. Raum means that the 'authority' for the troops to ascend the Ridge came from the rank and file of the charging column, I

withdraw my protest.
"Some time before the line advanced, from our position north of Orchard Knob, we were instructed concerning the six can non shots, which were the signal to go for

man, Ohio, writes: "I have read with in-terest Capt. R. C. Rice's description of Franklin. The 20th Ohio Battery was stationed close to the 125th Ohio to the right of the Carter House, about five rods, on the Columbia Pike. Here the fierce on the Columbia Pike. Here the herce fighting took place. Lieut, J. S. Burdick, commanding the battery, was shot through the head and left on the field. Hood attacked about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The baftle was not a long one, as the light of the short November day waned speedily. Wagner's Brigade held the out-post, and received the first attack. Both the Union flanks rested on the river. Stan-ley held the right and Cox, with the Twenty-third Corps, the left and center. Stanley commanded the Fourth Corps. I agree with Capt. Rice that Gen. Schofield was the right man in the right place. Gen. Opdycke says that he was under fire 115 days during the war, and witnessed sev-eral bayonet charges. This was the only ceasion on which he saw bloody bayo-The Union army at Franklin caparmy withdrew from the works and re-treated to Nashville, reaching there about 10 o'clock a. m., Dec. 1. The Confederate Gens. Cleburne, Strahl, Gist, Adams and Granberry were killed; Gens. Cockrell, Quarles, Brown, Carter, Manigault and Scott were wounded; Gen. Gordon was

Scott were wounded; Gen. Gordon was taken prisoner."

SERVED WITH WILDER'S ERIGADE.

Wm. Keert. Co. C. 98th Ill., M't'd Inf., Wilder's Brigade. Laclede, Ill., says that his company had two sets of triplets, 12 pairs of brothers, and two pairs of half-brothers, as follows: Triplets—R. M. Wood, B. F. Wood and F. J. Wood; David Landreth, Allen Landreth and John Landreth, Pairs—W. and J. R. Cherry, G. T. and W. A. Rankin, Aaron and Joseph Jacobs, James and Wm. Keene, J. P. and G. W. Miller, Stephen and Alfred Nichols, T. J. and Calvin Ramsey, A. J. and W. N. Rodgers, Isaac and Wm. Reece, J. H. and T. B. Siddens, F. M. and Elias Neall, Michael and Peter Butts. Half-brothers—Henry Armstrong and Wm. Sperling; A. B. Sutliff and Wm. Keen.

BROTHERS IN AN OHIO COMPANY.

Peter H. Williams, Co. I, 34th Ohio, 1226 E. High St., Lima, Ohio, writes that his company had 26 sets of brothers, as indurable. I wrote Prof. Adkin, and in four interest and the wonderful care and and stream that the sick man than thas words, but those who know I'rof. Adkin, and have tried his treatment, can vouch for their absolute truthfreatment, can vouch for their ab

James Nauss; John and William Ralston.

Daniel and John Ream, Thomas and
Christ Graham, Fred and Charles Smitley,
Robert and Henry Underwood, George
and Alonzo Williams, Jacob and David
Wilt, Thomas and William Wright, Isaac,
Josel and Perry Benson; Griffith and Dawid Perry Benson; Griffith and Da-Josel and Perry Benson; Griffith and David Baxter, Hiram and Samuel Baxter, Adam and Daniel Bartin, Eli and John Bolp, Richard and George Davidson, Henry and Lafayette Eichor, Jacob and Jerry Fisher, Jacob and John Gnagi, Davidson Hyland, Nelson and Harrison Hayes.

AN INDIANA COMPANY

Leading symptoms of your disease, and I will a none make a thorough diagnosis of your case and outline a method of treatment which will positively cure you. This will cost you absolutely nothing. I will also send you a should prove the well and Keep Well, postage prepaid. You are not out a single cent. Write me in confidence fully and freely about yourself. Address PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN, Office 176 V.

AN INDIANA COMPANY.

Capt. T. M. Robertson, Brazil, Ind., reports for Co. D. 6th Ind. Cav., some duplicate and triplicate names, although they are not in all cases brothers. Alphabetically, the names are as follows: Hiram An-Allen and John Braswell, brothers; Isaac D., Wesley F. and William D. Campbell, representing three different families not at all related; Horace T. and John Cole, in no wise related; Horace T. Cole was lost on the steamboat Sultana that blew up n the Mississippi River a few miles above Memphis, in April, 1865. There were three Cromwells—William L., Nicholas M. and Curtis C. William L. was the uncle of Nicholas M., and Curtis C. was a first cousin once removed to William L. second cousin to Nicholas M., and all three were descendants of the great and William M. Dalgarn were first cousins. Henry L. and Mergan Donham were brothers. Samuel F., George L. and sins. Giles W. Duncan. Samuel and George were brothers and Giles was their consin. Caleb and John E. Green, not related. Jason W. and Peter Heath. Jason was the uncle of Peter. John T. and John W. Jones were not relatives. John and Thomas J. Lints were brothers, as were also Charles G. and David R. McClintock and Daniel B. and William A. Peyton. John B., Lewis D. and William Roberts were not relatives. There were three Robertsons—Thomas M., Russell P. and Ira G. first two were brothers; the last named was not a relative. Of the three Tribbles, William was the father of John T. and Benjamin L. was a cousin to William. And, lastly, Obadiah J. and Thomas J. Winters were brothers.

OLD ARMY FRIEND DEFENDS GEN. SMITH. Lakin, Kan., writes: "I had the honor of soldiering with Gen. Smith when he was thing about him-he would rather see two soldier, and I suspect in the Philippines he would rather exterminate 10-year-old boys who carry arms than to see his own troops suffer death at their hands." Com-rade French is Probate Judge of Kearny

Abraham B. Bush, Bowdoin Center, Me., holds pension certificate No. 5017. He was placed upon the pension rolls in 1850. He served as Corporal of Co. H. 2d U. S. Dragoons, Mexican War. Com-rade Bush would like to hear from any comrade who holds a lower certificate. mounted rear-guard, we found the whole rebel army had retreated to the south, bag and baggage. We followed them for about 20 miles, when, coming to quite a little river, we found the water too deep to wade, the bridge gone, and, last but not more fish caught."

Nation."

"If there was as much pleasure in catching fish as there is in lying about it," reather the Observer of Events and Things, "I believe really there would be more fish caught."

Nation."

Cyrus Jackson, Co. K, 7th Pa., McConnelsville, Ohio, writes that he and five other soldiers were cut off from the main command at the Battle of Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1862. They succeeded in reaching an obscure road and traveled toward

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PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.

"I consider it a crime to experiment with the health of the people," says Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons, "If I did not know positively and absolutely that my new home treatment will cure every known disease, even when all other methods of treatment fall, I would consider I was committing & crime to make such a statement to the pubtured 32 Confederate flags; Reilly's Division had 22; Opdycke's Brigade 10. The health—nothing so horrible as an untimely lie. Nothing is so precious to a man as his Confederates did not finally give up the grave. Little ills, if not promptly cured, of fight until 9 o'clock. About midnight our ten result in obstinate chronic diseases. I believe that my new discovery, 'Vitaopathy,' believe that my new discovery. Vitaopathy, is the most marvelous treatment ever known, and I intend to give its secrets to the world. I intend that every man, woman and child shall know its teachings. I propose to tell the sick, absolutely free of charge, how they may be restored to perfect health. I would rather be a benefactor to the sick man than to have the wealth of Croesus."

The above are remarkable words but those

1226 E. High St., Lima, Ohio, writes that his company had 26 sets of brothers, as follows: Edward and Jerry Hullinger, William and Absalom Times, Tim and Richard Jones, Albert and Joseph Lowey, Evans and Daniel Logan, George, John and Edward Mallet; Samuel, Charles and James Syntas; John and William Ralston than I have for the past 10 years. The free advice of Prof. Adkin gives a blessing to the past 10 years. The free advice of Prof. Adkin gives a blessing to the past 10 years.

Nashville, reaching that place about sun-

up.
Elias Barker, Knottsville, Ky., writes that he has been a subscriber to The National Tribune for over 20 years, and could not get along without it. Comrade Barker served as Commissary-Sergeant of Co. E,

12th Ky. Cav.
Comrade G. L. Martin, County Jailer,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, wishes some comrade to send him the song entitled "Grays-

W. J. Frazier, Co. D. 78th Ohio, Coffeyville, Kan., writes: "'With the Western Army,' by Gen. Green B. Raum, is the best history of that army that has been written. When I saw the old General running down the mountain in the issue of May 8, I felt like 'yelling out in meeting.'

PENSIONS

allowed in one day. He is at the Depart-ment each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up yours. Fee due when you get your money. Write at once.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Pension and Patent Attorney Washington, D. C.

The nodes, which was the latter of John F. and Benjamin L. was a cousin to Willam. And, lastly, Obadiah J. and Thomas J. Winters were brothers.

DLD ARMY FRIEND DEFENDS GEN, SMITH.

Comrade F. R. French, Co. F, 2d Ky., Lakin, Kan., writes: "I had the honor of coldiering with Gen. Smith when he was first Lieutenant of Co. F, 2d Ky., and was with him when he was wounded at was with him when he was wounded at the was wounded at the was wounded at the control of the cont

PATENT FOR SALE.

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Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest
Reserve Land, or any walld Land Warrants or Land
Scrip, Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.
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